

LYTTON, E. MARSH, Capt. A. MAXWELL, Colonel MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Dr. A. S. MORGAN, Rev. J. PENROSE, C. RUSSELL, M. C. C. SETON, C. STIRLING, Prof. J. A. THOMSON, M. S. TURTON, A. WHITE.

Professor NEUMANN described the following new species and subspecies of African birds:—

FRANCOLINUS WHYTEI, sp. n.

Francolinus shelleyi, Shelley (nec Grant), Ibis, 1897, p. 552.

Nearly adult female. Upperparts similar to those of reddish examples of *F. shelleyi*. A large white patch between the bill and the eye; eyebrow, sides of the neck, and lower throat pale ochre-yellow; chin and upper throat lighter, but not pure white; a line of well-defined black spots commencing at the base of the bill, passing below the eye, down the sides of the neck, and bordering the throat; top of the head brown, also encircled by black spots. Upper breast orange-brown, the lower portion of the feathers with indistinct black bars and sometimes with a broad grey apical band; lower breast pale yellowish, with black \checkmark -like markings, narrower than in *F. shelleyi*. Belly vermiculated or very indistinctly barred with grey and black. Under tail-coverts barred with black and yellowish-white. Wing 162 mm.

Hab. Nyika Plateau, west of Lake Nyasa, between 7000 and 8000 ft.

Type in the British Museum: ♀. vi. 96. A Whyte coll.

Obs. This new Francolin may be at once distinguished from *F. gariensis*, *F. levaillanti*, *F. shelleyi*, &c., by the entire absence of white on the sides of the neck, and from *F. shelleyi* by the yellowish-buff (not white) throat. It is a mountain form, and Mr. Whyte remarks on the label that it is "common on the bare ridges, where the grass is very short, and that it does not descend to the tall grass or forest-country."

CENTROPUS MONACHUS OCCIDENTALIS, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Differ from *C. m. monachus* from North and Central Abyssinia in having the secondary-quills dark olive-brown, the back not pure rufous, but mixed with dark olive-brown, and the bill usually somewhat larger.

Hab. West Africa from the Gold Coast to the Gaboon.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Ombrokua (Ugomo), Ogowe River, 26. viii. 07. W. J. Ansorge coll.

Obs. Specimens from the White Nile and Sobat Rivers resemble the West-African form in coloration, but have a smaller bill; those from Sidamo and Doko in Southern Ethiopia (*cf.* J. f. O. 1904, p. 379) have the back pure rufous as in *C. m. monachus*, but the secondary-quills olive-brown, as in the West-African bird.

CENTROPUS MONACHUS ANGOLENSIS, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. This form is in every respect intermediate between *C. m. occidentalis*, Neum., and *C. m. cupreicaudus*, Reich., which ranges from Benguella and German South-west Africa to Lake Nyasa and the Zambesi Region. The gloss of the head is intermediate between the steel-blue of *C. m. monachus* and *C. m. occidentalis* and the purple of *C. m. cupreicaudus*; the tail of nearly the same coppery-brown as that of *C. m. cupreicaudus*; the upper back rufous and dark olive-brown, not pure olive-brown as in *C. m. cupreicaudus*; the rump dark rufous and dark blue; and the upper tail-coverts and part of the rump barred as in *C. m. cupreicaudus*.

Hab. North Angola.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Canhoca, 17. xii. 03. W. J. Ansorge coll.

NEOCOSSYPHUS RUFUS GABUNENSIS, subsp. n.

Neocossyphus rufus, Sharpe (*nec* Fisch. & Reich.), Ibis, 1908, p. 125.

Adult male and female. Similar to *N. r. rufus*, Fisch. & Reich., from German East Africa, but much smaller.

Wing, ♂ 114–116, ♀ 107–112 mm.; tail, ♂ 98–102, ♀ 92–95 mm.; tarsus 26–27 mm.

Hab. From the River Ja (Dscha) and the Zima Country in South Cameroon to the Ogowe River.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Ohumbe, Lake Onange, Ogowe River, 18. vii. 07. W. J. Ansorge coll.

Mr. BOYD ALEXANDER described a new species of Cuckoo as follows:—

CENTROPUS NEUMANNI, sp. n.

Adult male. Similar to *C. efulensis*, Sharpe, but considerably smaller. Culmen 30 mm.; wing 171; tail 250; tarsus 43.

In the adult male of *C. efulensis* the measurements are:—Culmen 36 mm.; wing 198; tail 312; tarsus 50.

Hab. Angu, R. Welle, 30. i. 06.

Count T. SALVADORI contributed the following description of an apparently new species of Petrel (*Fregetta*):—

“The Zoological Museum of Turin possesses a Petrel which was purchased at Bullock’s Sale in London in 1819 by Prof. Bonelli, at that time Director of the Turin Museum. The bird was stated to be from the Island of Tristan d’Acunha*, and was entered in the Catalogue under the number 949, but subsequently transferred to the number 3256.

“The bird was examined on the 14th of January, 1827, by the Prince of Musignano (C. L. Bonaparte), who wrongly identified it as *Thalassidroma oceanica*, but later on (Consp. Av. ii. p. 198) he attributed it to *Fregetta grallaria*.

“Under the impression that the bird was the true *Procellaria grallaria*, Vieill., I took from it the description of my *Fregetta grallaria* in the ‘Ornitologia della Papuasie e delle Molucche,’ iii. p. 459, but I also mentioned that it differed from the specimens of *Fregetta grallaria* collected

* “It is worth while noticing that at the sale of Bullock’s collection in 1819 (*cf.* Sharpe, Hist. of the Coll. of the Brit. Mus., Birds, pp. 221, 223) several birds, including Petrels, from Tristan d’Acunha were sold. Lot 40 is not mentioned: possibly the bird bought by Prof. Bonelli may have formed a part of it.”